

Claims

Claim 1

A motor machine, that can be realize under different degrees of rotativity, which we'll say bi rotary motor machine, or rotary machine of second, or superior degree, this degree being assured by a composed movement of its compressive parts, by a composed movement of its mechanical inductive parts, by support insuring a positive push on the anterior and posterior parts, or both at once.

Claim 2

A machine such as the one defined in 1, when compressive figures remain standard, but the mechanics, bi inductive, by the following mechanics

- By hoop gear, realized by internal gear or by chain
- By post or retro rotary poly induction from the
- By semi transmission of all support gear
- By secondary mechanical combination by subtractive layering
- By secondary mechanical combination by relocation of the center of rotation
- By paddle hoop gear method - post rotary mono induction
- retro rotary mono induction
- by hoop gears
- anterior hoop gears
- posterior hoop gears
- internal juxtaposed gears
- internal superposed gears
- posterior intermediate gears
- intermediate hoop gears
- central active gears
- hoop paddle gears
- *gear like structures*
- by eccentric gears

Claim 3

A machine in which the bi rotarity is realized as the form of the cylinder obtained from a composed movement of the compressive parts, these compressive parts being thus supported to realize this form bi mechanically, either by a master induction in which the resulting trajectory is modified by one of the following modifications of the basic induction:

- By free rod
- By runner
- By flexible rod
- By dynamic oscillating cylinder
- By secondary combinatory layered mechanical induction
- By polycammed gears
- By dynamization, by semi transmission of the support
- By intermediate gear, hoop gear, or intermediate hoop gear
- By addition of geometric rod
- By mechanical combination
- By eccentric and/or polycammed gears

Claim 4

A machine which the composed movement allows the realisation of one of the following composed movement machines :

- Machines respecting the standard side rule, but with a rounded shape
- Machines respecting the standard side rule, but with a rectancularised shape
- Machines of the poly turbine type
- Differential semi turbines
- Slinky piston machines
- Machines with planetary rotor cylinder and poly
- Anti turbines
- Meta turbines
- Peripheral piston machines
- Multi rotary peripheral machines

Claim 5

A machines in which one of the main or secondary inductions, before modification or composition is :

- Post rotary mono induction
- Retro rotary mono induction
- Post rotary poly induction
- Retro rotary poly induction
- semi transmission

- by hoop gear
- anterior hoop gear
- posterior hoop gear
- internal juxtaposed gears
- internal superposed gears
- intermediate gears
- intermediate posterior gear
- intermediate hoop gear
- spur gear
- central active gear
- pale hoop gear
- gear structure
- by eccentric gears
- by centralo-peripheral support

Claim 6

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 3, which at least one of the inductions main or secondary is of semi transmittive type, rendering its support gear dynamic.

Claim 7

A machine such as the one defined in 4, which the induction gear of the main mechanic is the dynamic support gear of the other induction.

Claim 8

A machines such as the one defined in 1, 4, 5, which one of the inductions has a peripheral dynamic and rotational induction support gear, or dynamic but fixed to the main crankshaft's crankpin.

Claim 9

A machine such as defined in 1, 4, 5 which one of the inductions has a central dynamic support gear

Claim 10

A machine in which the bi rotary, bi mechanical propensity is obtained by the birotary push on one paddle in clockwise movement, orientationally invariable when observed from the exterior, this machine receiving a dynamic redistribution, when the paddle's pure clockwise birotary movement is combined to that of a rotational cylinder, or itself planetary, regular, or accelero-decelerative.

Claim 11

A machine such as defined in 10, in which the planetary or rotational speed of the cylinder is of one on its one number of sides, this process being complementary to the clockwise movement of the paddle.

Claim 12

A machine, as defined in 5, in which the circular rotations of the cylinder is the same of the inferior number composing the fraction of the rotational turning of the paddle for one turn of the crank shaft, when the machine is realized in a standard way.

Claim 13

A machine, as defined in 4, and 5, in which the compressive parts are moving in a contrario way or motion or have an opposite movement.

Claim 14

A bi compressive and bi mechanical type of machine such as the one defined in 1, which the birotivity is realized by the action of the pistons inside the planetary cylinder, or in a cylinder-paddle, this action being conducted away from the two different centers of mechanical rotations of the paddle and piston rods.

Claim 15

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 4 which the number of paddle sides is reunited in paddle structure and is of double of that of the cylinders, these machines being named poly turbines.

Claim 16

A machine such as the one defined in 1, and 4, which the motor parts, when observed from an exterior observer, are motivated simultaneously in the same direction and in the opposite direction of the motor parts, the motricity of the machine being assured by both at once, from where the bi mechanical name.

Claim 17

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 4, which the sides of the cylinders are successively unequal and alternatively equal, these machines forming a generation of machines named meta turbines.

Claim 18

Un machine , such defined in 1 , this machine having a paddle on witch are fixed axes, these axes being mounted in an eccentric and an rotary way to gears that are mounted in a rotary way on a master gear that is disposed in the center of the machine .

Claim 19

A machine such as defined 1 , comprising , in composition, many successive paddles , each paddle being supported by one of the method previously exposed.

Claim 20

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support method of the compressive parts is said by poly induction, and which all the inductions are in the sides of the paddles.

Claim 21

A machine, such as defined in 1 and 2 , in witch , when the paddle is supported by the hoop gear method, the hoop gear is replaced by a chain.

Claim 22

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 7, which the poly induction is realised in such a manner so that the master crankshaft is fixed, the paddle activated by the subsidiary crankshafts, and the rotary cylinder, allowing the support of compressive parts that have a positional turning without orientational motion, that movement being called clockwise movement of paddle.

Claim 23

A machine such as defined in one, called cylinder rotor machine, in witch the piston is realizing non successive compressions and expansion , and this , in an accelerative and décélérative way, this dynamic being called Slinky dynamic.

Claim 24

A machine in which the secondary induction controls the superior induction gear of the paddle hoop gear mechanic.

Claim 26

A machine, such as the one defined in 1 comprising a secondary induction in which the support gear is rigidly fixed at the height of the crankshaft's crankpin.

Claim 27

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, which the master or secondary induction has one or many polycammed, accelero decelerative gears.

Claim 28

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40 which the gear uniting the induction and support gears is a composition of internal and external gears, said intermediate hoop gear.

Claim 29

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40 in which the hoop gear, is not linked directly to the induction gear but rather to a linking gear, this gear being connected to the paddle's induction gear, interiorly or posterior.

Claim 30

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, which the support gear is instigated by the crankshaft, indirectly by means of a semi transmission, this method of realisation being named support method by semi transmission, this support gear also activating simultaneously a rotor cylinder

Claim 31

A machine such as the one defined in 1 which the support and induction gears are of internal type and connected indirectly by means of a linking gear, these induction and support gears being set up in a juxtaposed or superposed manner, from where the naming of these methods ; by internal juxtaposed gears, by internal superposed gears

Claim 32

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is controlled on its positional level by an eccentric set up in a rotary manner in its center, and on its orientation level,

by a second eccentric, these eccentrics being motivated coordinatively by one of the methods exposed, this method being named here method by centralo peripheral support.

Claim 33

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support and induction gears are external, are coupled by a single or double gears set up in the spur of the crankshaft, from where the name of this support, method by spur gear support.

Claim 34

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle induction gear is external, is coupled to a central active support gear, motivated indirectly by means of an accelerative semi transmission of the crankshaft, this method being named by central active gear.

Claim 35

A machine such as the one defined in 1, and in which the paddle is provided with an induction gear, and supported by the direct coupling of it to two or more gears, one of which is minimally motivated in its orientational aspect, this method being named by paddle hoop gear.

Claim 36

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, set up on a set of gears which the center of rotation is eccentric, these gears being set up on axes fixed rigidly inside the machine, this method being named method by gear structure.

Claim 37

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is provided with fixed stems, coupled to induction gears eccentrically, these final ones being themselves coupled to a support gear, this method being named method by eccentric gears.

Claim 38

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is controlled positionally by an eccentric set up in a rotary manner in its center, and orientationally, by a second eccentric, these eccentrics being motivated by one of the methods exposed here, this method being named method by centralo peripheral support.

Claim 39

A machine such as the one defined in 1, in which the paddle is provided with an induction gear, and supported by the direct coupling of it to two or more gears, which one minimally motivates its orientation aspect, this method being named by paddle hoop gear.

Claim 41

A machine such as the one disclosed in 1, which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, set up on a set of gears which the center of rotation is eccentric, these gears being set up on axes fixed rigidly in the machine, this method being named by gear structure.

Claim 42

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 10, which the combinations by mechanical combinations are made

- In juxtaposition
- In layers

And in this final case, according to which they are made with orientational layered or fixed support gears in the side of the machine, the orientational induction gear or the orientational support gear thus being irregular, from where the name polycammed originates.

Claim 36

A machine such as the one defined in 1, using only or in combination, all method comprised within the corpus of methods, in such a manner as to couple two or more of its gears in combination with eccentric and/or polycammed gears

Claim 39

All third degree machines, which the compressive parts are supported on second degree parts undergoing a correction, or on the first degree methods undergoing to levels of corrections according to the corpus of correction rules indexed beforehand.

Claim 40

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 14, which the mechanics are naturally of third degree, as for example the Slinky type, the meta turbine type, post inductive rotor cylinder machine, and balloon cylinder machines

Claim 41

A machine such as the one disclosed in 1 and 14 in which the third degree is artificial, such as rounded cylinder poly turbine machines, oblique rectilinear rod machines, mono inductive machines, or even bi induction with oblique courses, which we have corrected.

Claim 42

All machine commented here, making intervene a combination of two machines commented here, such as for example, post or retro rotary rotor cylinder machines, successive piston machines, imbricate post and retro rotary combination machines

Claim 43

All machine claimed here, using redoubled overlapping gears.

Claim 44

All machine commented here, used as a pump, compressor, caption motor machine, or hydraulic machine.

Claim 45

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and submitted to the commented mechanical corpus, which the compressive parts act, in push, in traction, and in differential push.

Claim 46

A machine which the compressive parts are motivated by methods submitted to the corpus, with or without correction methods and which the compressive parts are :

- Standard piston
- Paddle
- Paddle structure

These elements being set up

- standard
- centered
- peripherally

the cylinders of these pistonated parts are

- static
- dynamic

- engines

the action of these compressive parts acting by

- push
- traction
- differential push or traction

these compressive parts being

- single
- in combination with others

each and every one of these combinations being motivated by the rules of the mechanical corpus and correction rules indexed previously

Claim 47

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2, 8, which the paddle attachment points are peripheral and which the motor motivation points is realised inductively in the center of the machine, this machine is said as Antiturbine

Claim 48

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2 which the mono inductive cylinder form has been corrected once or twice, or even which the natural cylinder form and the parts course, needs two or three support means, such as a meta turbine, one or the other of these machines being described as being a third degree machine

Claim 49

A machine such as defined in 1, 2 using to support its gear axe a crankshaft sleeve which ends in a selector fork.

Claim 50

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 2 which the compressive and mechanical parts are separated by a sealing wall, for example circular and rotary, and being able to serve as a rotary valve.

Claim 51

A machine such as the one defined in 1 and 2, using overlapped gears

Claim 52

A machine, in which the layered mechanics and the support gears are exterior polycammed, if the paddle gear is irregular and vice versa.

Claim 57

A machine, such as the one defined in 1, which the support method of the compressive parts is said by poly induction, this type of induction defined by two planetary inductions in which the compressive part is coupled to each of its parts.

Claim 58

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support method is said by hoop gear, this gear being an internal gear coupling the induction and support gears.

Claim 59

Claim 60

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40 which the gear uniting the induction and support gears are of internal land external gear composition, said intermediate hoop gear.

Claim 61

A machine such as the one defined in 1, 39, 40, which the hoop gear isn't linked directly to the induction gear but to a linking gear, itself connected to the paddle's induction gear, anterior or posterior

Claim 62

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the support gear is instigated by the crankshaft, indirectly by means of a semi transmission, this realization method named support method by semi transmission.

Claim 63

A machine such as the one defined in 1 which the support and induction gears are internal and connected indirectly by means of a linking gear, these induction and support gears being set up in a juxtaposed or superposed manner, from where the naming of these methods, by internal juxtaposed gears, by internal superposed gears.

Claim 64

A machine such as the one defined in 1 which the support and induction gears are external, and coupled by a single or double gear set up in the spur of the crankshaft, from where the name of this support method by spur gear originates

Claim 65

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle induction gear is external, and coupled to a central active support gear, motivated indirectly by means of an accelerative semi transmission by the crankshaft, this method being named by central active gear.

Claim 66

A machine such as the one defined in 1, in which the paddle is provided with an induction gear, and supported by the direct coupling of it to two or more gears, which one motivates minimally its orientation, this method being named by paddle hoop gear.

Claim 67

A machine such as the one disclosed in 1, which the paddle is supported by a paddle hoop gear, set up on a set of gears which the center of rotation is eccentric, these gears being set up on axes fixed rigidly in the machine, this method being named by gear structure.

Claim 68

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle is provided with fixed stems, coupled to induction gears eccentrically, these being coupled to a support gear, this method being named by eccentric gears.

Claim 69

A machine such as the one defined in 1, which the paddle's position is controlled by an eccentric set up in a rotary manner in its center, and its orientation is controlled by means of a second eccentric, these eccentrics being motivated in coordination by one of the methods exposed here, this method being named by centralo peripheral support